

## **Availability of Medications in H.R. 3 Reference Countries**

### **Medications currently unavailable in all reference countries:**

- Aliqopa - relapsed follicular lymphoma
- Balversa - advanced or metastatic bladder cancer
- Calquence - cell lymphoma
- Copiktra - third-line follicular lymphoma
- Daurismo - acute myeloid leukemia
- Elzonris - blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell cancers
- Exondys - Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- Gamifant - hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis
- Idhifa - elapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia
- Libtayo - metastatic cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma
- Lumoxiti - hairy cell leukemia
- Luxturna - Leber's congenital amaurosis (severe vision loss)
- Nerlynx - breast cancer
- Pigray - advanced breast cancer
- Polivy - diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
- Surfaxin - infant respiratory distress syndrome
- Talzena - breast cancer
- Tibsovo - relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia
- Trogarzo - HIV/AIDS

### **Australia**

- **Percent of new medicines available (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 41%
  - Cancer medicines: 50%
  - Diabetes medicines: 70%
  - Respiratory medicines: 50%
  - Cardiovascular medicines: 40%
- **Average delay in approval (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 19 months
  - Cancer medicines: 15 months
- **Average delay in public plan coverage (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 32 months
  - Cancer medicines: 37 months
- **Currently unavailable medicines:**
  - Brineura - first approved treatment for Batten disease
  - Caprelsa - medullary thyroid cancer
  - Farydak - multiple myeloma
  - Idelvion - hemophilia Type B
  - Imfinzi - extensive-stage small cell lung cancer
  - Jivi - hemophilia type A
  - Kymirah - B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia
  - Lartruvo - advanced soft tissue sarcoma
  - Lorbreina - non-small cell lung cancer
  - Lutathera - neuroendocrine tumors affecting the digestive tract
  - Mepsevii - Sly syndrome
  - Nuwiiq - hemophilia Type A
  - Obizur - hemophilia Type A
  - Ocaliva - primary biliary cholangitis (rare liver disease)
  - Portrazza - metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer

- Potiga - epilepsy
- Revcovi - a form of severe combined immune deficiency
- Rixubis - hemophilia Type B
- Rubraca - ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer
- Rydapt - acute myeloid leukemia
- Symdeko - cystic fibrosis
- Unituxin - second-line treatment for children with high-risk neuroblastoma
- Victrelis – hepatitis
- Vizimpro - non-small cell lung cancer
- Vraylar - schizophrenia, bipolar mania, and bipolar depression
- Yescarta - large B-cell lymphoma that's failed conventional treatments
- Zaltrap- Colorectal cancer
- Zejula - ovarian, fallopian tube or primary perineal cancers

## **Canada**

- **Percent of new medicines available (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 52%
  - Cancer medicines: 60%
  - Diabetes medicines: 90%
  - Respiratory medicines: 67%
  - Cardiovascular medicines: 80%
- **Average delay in approval (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 14 months
  - Cancer medicines: 13 months
- **Average delay in public plan coverage (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 31 months
  - Cancer medicines: 36 months
- **Currently unavailable medicines:**
  - Brineura - first approved treatment for Batten disease
  - Caprelsa - medullary thyroid cancer
  - Cometriq - second line treatment for renal cell carcinoma
  - Farydak - multiple myeloma
  - Idelvion - hemophilia Type B
  - Imfinzi - extensive-stage small cell lung cancer
  - Jivi - hemophilia type A
  - Kymirah - B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia
  - Lartruvo - advanced soft tissue sarcoma
  - Lorbrina- non-small cell lung cancer
  - Lutathera - neuroendocrine tumors affecting the digestive tract
  - Mepsevii - Sly syndrome
  - Nuwiq - hemophilia Type A
  - Obizur - hemophilia Type A
  - Ocaliva - primary biliary cholangitis (rare liver disease)
  - Odomzo - basal-cell carcinoma
  - Orkambi - cystic fibrosis
  - Plegridy - relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis
  - Portrazza - metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer
  - Potiga - epilepsy
  - Revcovi - a form of severe combined immune deficiency
  - Rixubis - hemophilia Type B
  - Rubraca - ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer
  - Steglatro - type 2 diabetes
  - Symdeko - cystic fibrosis

- Unituxin- second-line treatment for children with high-risk neuroblastoma
- Vizimpro - non-small cell lung cancer
- Vraylar - schizophrenia, bipolar mania, and bipolar depression
- Yescarta - large B-cell lymphoma that's failed conventional treatments
- Zaltrap - Colorectal cancer
- Zejula - ovarian, fallopian tube or primary perineal cancers

## **France**

- **Percent of new medicines available (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 53%
  - Cancer medicines: 67%
  - Diabetes medicines: 30%
  - Respiratory medicines: 50%
  - Cardiovascular medicines: 50%
- **Average delay in approval (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 19 months
  - Cancer medicines: 20 months
- **Average delay in public plan coverage (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 27 months
  - Cancer medicines: 29 months
- **Currently unavailable medicines:**
  - Brineura - first approved treatment for Batten disease
  - Cometriq - second line treatment for renal cell carcinoma
  - Farydak - multiple myeloma
  - Idelvion - hemophilia Type B
  - Imfinzi - extensive-stage small cell lung cancer
  - Jivi - hemophilia type A
  - Kymirah - B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia
  - Lartruvo - advanced soft tissue sarcoma
  - Latuda - schizophrenia and depression associated with bipolar disorder
  - Lorbreina - non-small cell lung cancer
  - Mepsevii - Sly syndrome
  - Ocaliva - primary biliary cholangitis (rare liver disease)
  - Orkambi - cystic fibrosis
  - Portrazza - metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer
  - Potiga - epilepsy
  - Revcovi - a form of severe combined immune deficiency
  - Rubraca - ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer
  - Rydapt - acute myeloid leukemia
  - Steglatro - type 2 diabetes
  - Symdeko - cystic fibrosis
  - Unituxin- second-line treatment for children with high-risk neuroblastoma
  - Victrelis – hepatitis
  - Vizimpro - non-small cell lung cancer
  - Vraylar - schizophrenia, bipolar mania, and bipolar depression

## **Germany**

- **Percent of new medicines available (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 67%
  - Cancer medicines: 73%
  - Diabetes medicines: 50%
  - Respiratory medicines: 83%
  - Cardiovascular medicines: 80%

- **Average delay in approval (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 10 months
  - Cancer medicines: 11 months
- **Average delay in public plan coverage (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 10 months
  - Cancer medicines: 14 months
- **Currently unavailable medicines:**
  - Latuda - schizophrenia and depression associated with bipolar disorder
  - Lutathera - neuroendocrine tumors affecting the digestive tract
  - Revcovi - a form of severe combined immune deficiency
  - Rexulti - schizophrenia and major depression
  - Yescarta - large B-cell lymphoma that's failed conventional treatments

## Japan

- **Percent of new medicines available (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 48%
  - Cancer medicines: 56%
  - Diabetes medicines: 70%
  - Respiratory medicines: 58%
  - Cardiovascular medicines: 70%
- **Average delay in approval (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 19 months
  - Cancer medicines: 24 months
- **Average delay in public plan coverage (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 19 months
  - Cancer medicines: 24 months
- **Currently unavailable medicines:**
  - Brineura - first approved treatment for Batten disease
  - Cometriq - second line treatment for renal cell carcinoma
  - Kymirah - B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia
  - Lartruvo - advanced soft tissue sarcoma
  - Latuda - schizophrenia and depression associated with bipolar disorder
  - Lutathera - neuroendocrine tumors affecting the digestive tract
  - Mepsevii - Sly syndrome
  - Nuwiq - hemophilia Type A
  - Obizur - hemophilia Type A
  - Ocaliva - primary biliary cholangitis (rare liver disease)
  - Odomzo - basal-cell carcinoma
  - Orkambi - cystic fibrosis
  - Plegridy - relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis
  - Portrazza - metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer
  - Potiga - epilepsy
  - Rubraca - ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer
  - Rydapt - acute myeloid leukemia
  - Steglatro - type 2 diabetes
  - Symdeko - cystic fibrosis
  - Unituxin- second-line treatment for children with high-risk neuroblastoma
  - Victrelis - hepatitis
  - Vraylar - schizophrenia, bipolar mania, and bipolar depression
  - Yescarta - large B-cell lymphoma that's failed conventional treatments
  - Zejula - ovarian, fallopian tube or primary perineal cancers

## United Kingdom

- **Percent of new medicines available (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 64%
  - Cancer medicines: 70%
  - Diabetes medicines: 90%
  - Respiratory medicines: 75%
  - Cardiovascular medicines: 80%
- **Average delay in approval (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 11 months
  - Cancer medicines: 11 months
- **Average delay in public plan coverage (compared to the United States)**
  - All new medicines: 20 months
  - Cancer medicines: 26 months
- **Currently unavailable medicines:**
  - Brineura - first approved treatment for Batten disease
  - Caprelsa - medullary thyroid cancer
  - Jivi - hemophilia type A
  - Kymirah - B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia
  - Lorbreina - non-small cell lung cancer
  - Lutathera - neuroendocrine tumors affecting the digestive tract
  - Mepsevii - Sly syndrome
  - Ocaliva - primary biliary cholangitis (rare liver disease)
  - Odomzo - basal-cell carcinoma
  - Orkambi - cystic fibrosis
  - Plegridy - relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis
  - Portrazza - metastatic squamous non-small cell lung cancer
  - Revcovi - a form of severe combined immune deficiency
  - Rexulti - schizophrenia and major depression
  - Rixubis - hemophilia Type B
  - Rubraca - ovarian, fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer
  - Symdeko - cystic fibrosis
  - Unituxin - second-line treatment for children with high-risk neuroblastoma
  - Vizimpro - non-small cell lung cancer
  - Yescarta - large B-cell lymphoma that's failed conventional treatments
  - Zaltrap - colorectal cancer